The Suffragist

FIVE CENTS

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE
AND OF THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

SEPTEMBER 2, 1916

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Drawn by Nina E. Allender

Western Voter (to Eastern Suffragist):
"Don't be discouraged; I'll fix him!"

Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

AND

National Woman's Party

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VOL. IV, No. 36

The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage and of the National Woman's Party
Lafayette, Square, Washington, D. C.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1916

Notes of the Week

National Woman's Party Campaign Text-Book to be Published

A CAMPAIGN text-book published by the Congressional Union, will be placed in the hands of every National Woman's Party organizer early in September. This text-book will contain all information which may aid organizers in the campaign.

It is a compilation of all data concerning the suffrage amendment and its position in the present political situation.

Great Patriotic Organization Endorses Anthony Amendment

THE federal suffrage amendment was given an unqualified endorsement by the Patriotic Order Sons of America at their fiftieth annual convention in Philadelphia last week.

Judge Charles N. Brumm, addressing the gathering, said:

"The influence of woman is needed more today in our national life than ever before, and no man who believes in the government of the people by themselves can deny woman the right of representation."

Democratic Campaign Managers Worried about Women's Vote

IT is reported that President Wilson's campaign managers are most anxious for him to make a western tour. They realize, it is said, that something must be done to offset the effect the Woman's Party campaign and Mr. Hughes' endorsement of the federal suffrage amendment are having upon the women voters of the western states.

Position on Suffrage Given in Campaign Literature

MR. J. Y. C. KELLOGG, of Washington State, who is a candidate on the Republican ticket for Congress, prints in his campaign leaflet:

"The women of this country are entitled to participate in its government. I therefore favor woman's suffrage both by federal and state legislation. Specifically I favor the Susan B. Anthony amendment."

It gives suffragists a thrill of reverence and pleasure to see the name of Susan B. Anthony on a campaign leaflet in a state enfranchised years after her death.

Negro Educational Congress Endorses Amendment

THE Negro National Educational Congress in session in Washington, D. C., last week, endorsed the national suffrage amendment.

Danger of Democratic Senator Being Minority Victor in California Eliminated

RETURNS from Tuesday's primaries in California show that Governor Johnson has won the Republican nomination for the United States Senate over Willis Booth by a considerable majority.

This means that the Republican and Progressive strength will be united on one candidate; and the danger, from the Woman's Party point of view, of a Democrat's election through the division of the Republican vote will be eliminated.

A Weak Tribute to a Great President

ON the occasion of President Wilson's visit to Hodgenville, Kentucky, on Monday, September 4, when Lincoln Farm is to be presented to him on behalf of the nation, it has been arranged that the President will place a wreath on the statue of Lincoln in the public square of the city.

A sincerer tribute to the great Emancipator would be the extension of liberty to the women of this nation.

Democratic Consistency

PRESIDENT WILSON has submitted to Congress three important pieces of legislation which he urges them to pass to meet the emergency created by the threatened railroad strike.

But to suffragists, Mr. Wilson says that he "cannot interfere with the deliberations of Congress."

England Considering Government Employment of Women After the War

A RECENT London dispatch says:

"A circular has recently been sent out by the Treasury to the head of departments, showing that the question of the employment of women in the civil service after the war is under consideration by the reconstruction committee.

"Each department is required to prepare a statement showing the number of women employed as compared with the number employed before the war, the duties on which they are engaged, together with proposals as to further openings in other grades to which women might be admitted in the permanent organization of the department after the war."

Women of Italy and Roumania Called Upon to Bear New Burdens

THIS week marked the entry of two more nations into the European war,—Italy and Roumania. While the troops of these nations have been mobilized and a state of war has existed for some time, the official proclamation means a great additional burden upon the people,—war debts.

Needless to say, it is the women who will be depended on largely to pay off these debts and rebuild their countries' credit.

Universities in England Opened to Women

THE great need of women doctors in England has resulted in two institutions, Edinburgh University and the University of London or King's College, being opened to them.

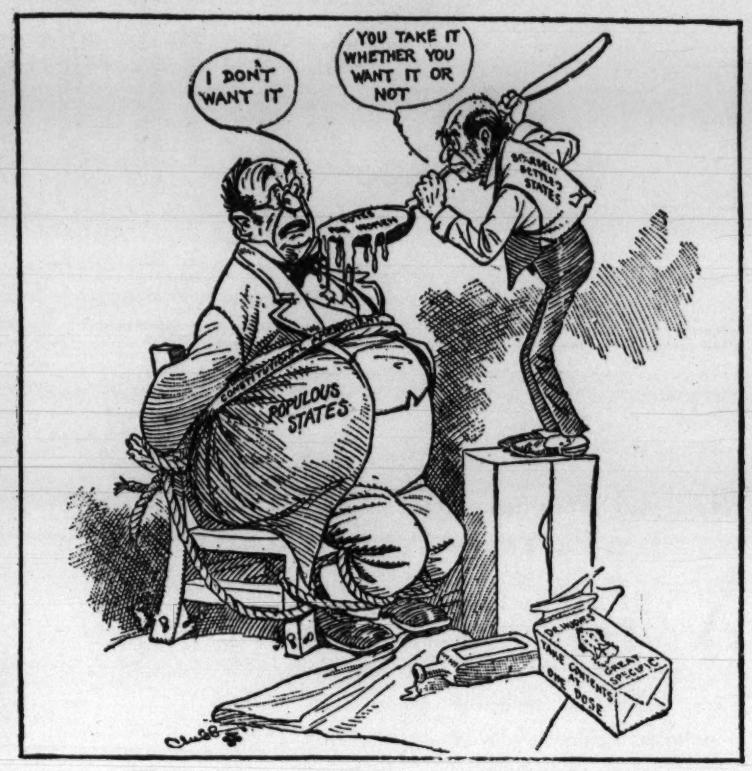
The new South London Hospital for Women, staffed entirely by women, was opened recently with appropriate ceremonies in which Queen Mary took part.

An Apology

IN the last issue of THE SUFFRAGIST, the article headed "Professor Beard on 'Tactics and Explosives'" was taken from a letter of Professor Beard's forwarded to the national office. We have learned from Professor Beard that the letter was intended for private use only. We regret exceedingly its publication in THE SUFFRAGIST.

SOME COMMENTS FROM THE PRESS

Johnson in *The Saturday Evening Post*



Clubb in the Rochester *Herald*

A New Ringmaster

Democrats Make Suffrage National Issue

OF all the side campaigns that accompany the national presidential campaign the most unique is the war against Wilson by the woman suffragists. * * *

The national Democracy has called for aid in this crisis. It is amusing to note that it has called not for a politician but for a diplomat. It is said that Henry Morgenthau, former ambassador to Turkey, will be the ambassador of the administration to the voting women of the West.

There will be no end of perfumed appeals and mellifluous explanations to the suffragists of other states, who several times offered President Wilson the opportunity to make suffrage a national issue.

Now that the battle is joined, it is very hard to see what the administration hoped to gain by insisting that suffrage is a state issue. In this very campaign it is a national issue. In this very campaign the President who says it is a state issue must make a national issue of it. * * *—*Detroit (Mich.) Journal, August* 19, 1916.

Radical Strategy Vindicated

THE radicals in the woman suffrage movement have had their strategy vindicated. They have succeeded in winning the presidential candidate of one of the great parties to their side, and the candidate of the other is reported to be wavering. The plans of Anne Martin and Alice Paul and their co-workers, which resulted in the formation of the Woman's Party at Chicago in June, have met with a success that is astonishing in view of the conservatively-favorable statements of the platforms. * * *

Mr. Hughes' action practically assures him California and gives him greatly added strength in Illinois. Will the Democrats likewise indorse equal suffrage, or will they constitute themselves the suffrage-by-states party? It rests with Mr. Wilson.—*Detroit (Mich.) Free Press, August* 6, 1916.

A Weapon that Hurts

THE work of organizing a women's party continues vigorously, defying the groans of frightened politicians, defying precedent itself. The Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage has at last found a weapon that hurts. * * *

The success of the movement so far is abundantly indicated by the restlessness in Washington. Since Mr. Hughes declared for the suffrage amendment and the suffragists began plotting against Wilson, the administration is distinctly on the defensive. Mr. Wilson, while adhering to his idea of states' rights, hastens to assure the suffragists he will do all in his power to advance the cause through state legislation. But Wilson can do nothing, and he knows it. Suffrage has outgrown state legislation now.

Mr. Wilson's loving letter to the Colorado suffragists, in which he speaks of "every influence," is not swallowed gratefully by Colorado women. THE SUFFRAGIST, official organ of the Congressional Union, tears the Wilson letter to pieces in an editorial headed "More Phrases From Wilson."

The suffragists don't want phrases. They want action. They have the Republican candidate on their side and with a Republican Congress they would feel sure of early action on the amendment. The whole dictionary couldn't win suffrage support for Wilson this year. * * *—*Boston (Mass.) Journal, August* 24, 1916.

Mr. Hughes' Uncompromising Stand

SUFFRAGISTS are disappointed because Mr. Hughes did not refer to the federal amendment in his speech at Carnegie Hall. They should remember his situation. He was formally accepting the nomination of a party which had in its platform admitted the "justice" of the suffrage agitation, but which had declared its complete indifference as to the ultimate success of the just cause. He could hardly be expected on this particular occasion to expose uncompromisingly the political cowardice and inconsistency of the platform on which he was running. On the following day he cleared up any possible ambiguity about his own opinion. He has used words in advocacy of woman's suffrage which constitute a complete justification for attaining the goal by the shortest and easiest road. He indicated clearly and emphatically his own opinion that if women are obliged to travel the longer and harder road they will be driven to convert suffrage into an exclusive political issue. They will be forced to make it impossible for a party or a political leader which does not help them to reach their end, to maintain political power. And by advocating the prompt ending of the contest he incidentally justifies the adoption of aggressive measures in case the contest is not ended promptly. Those inferences from his preliminary utterance, which he himself failed to draw, he can easily be instigated to draw in his subsequent utterances. It remains for the suffragist to reap the greatest possible political benefit from his overture.—*New Republic, August* 5, 1916.

Will it Come to This?

Woman's Party Independent

SO far as can be judged today, the Woman's Party has chosen a shrewd and effective position in the coming campaign. It has refused to go over to the Republican party because of Mr. Hughes' declarations for the amendment it is pursuing and it has likewise refused to join hands with the Prohibition or Socialist parties, both of which gave unqualified support to the Susan B. Anthony amendment. The ground the women have selected for themselves is of complete political independence.

The reason for such a stand is to be found in the realization that to affiliate with one or another party would stamp the Woman's Party with the label of the party affiliated with, and thereafter it could gain a hearing before no other audience. Now it can appeal freely to all.—*Boston (Mass.) Christian Science Monitor, August* 22, 1916.

Governor Hughes Defends National Suffrage

FROM Nevada a correspondent of the New York *World* writes, "Leaders of the Woman's Party opened their arms to Candidate and Mrs. Hughes. . . . The women contributed most of the color and ninety per cent of the 'action' to the reception of the Republican candidate."

Nevada Woman's Party Members Greet Mr. Hughes

Mr. Hughes met a large delegation of the Woman's Party at noon on August 23, on the porch of the Riverside Hotel. "It was a 'homey' sort of meeting," writes Mr. Hadley, correspondent for THE SUFFRAGIST on the Hughes Special,—"a friendly, neighborly sort of meeting; much as though a neighbor had dropped in on a gathering of women, and discussed matters of deep interest to all."

Mr. Hughes said, in part: "The Republican platform refers to the granting of the vote to women as an act of justice to one-half of our adult population. I think that expresses the conviction which gives the movement its driving force, and is bound to insure its success. * * *

"The Republican platform did not refer to the federal amendment, and in my address in response to my notification of my nomination, I did not refer to it. I could not add it to the platform of my party. That I had no right to do. That I had no right to attempt. The purpose was clear to me, however, that upon a question as to which there was such deep feeling, my personal views should be known. I had views. I saw no reason for concealing them; and I promptly stated them.

Suffrage a National Issue

"It seems to me that the question is a national one. There are certain qualifications for the suffrage which are fundamental, and in respect to which we should not have varying laws throughout the land. There are other matters of qualification not so fundamental, as to which there may be varying laws; and there have been, according to our practice. We have decided that the qualification with respect to color is fundamental. We have decided that the qualification with respect to race is fundamental. We tolerate no lack of uniformity, no variety of legislation, on a matter so fundamental as race or color. I think the qualification with respect to sex is just as fundamental as it is to race or color. (Prolonged applause.)

"If three-fourths of the states accept the principle of woman suffrage, it should be willingly accepted by the country. If that proportion of our states desires that women should have the vote, I think it would be inimical to the interests of the nation to continue the test in the remaining states.

"I should not feel so strongly with respect to a variety of qualification, if it were not so deep and not affecting a matter of such general and fundamental character. When we touch race and sex or color, then we are dealing with matters as to which we should have national and not simply local legislation."

Speeches, admirably brief and to the point, were made by three of the women—Mrs. M. S. Bonnifield, chairman of the Woman's Party in Nevada, Mrs. Sardis Sommerfield and Mrs. F. O. Norton—in praise of Mr. Hughes' stand on suffrage.

"Governor Hughes, I am a Democrat by tradition," said Mrs. Norton, the last speaker, "and I never expected to see the day when I would be congratulating any Republican presidential candidate for anything whatsoever. But I find that I am a woman first, and I would not feel myself to be true to my principles and convictions if I did not use this opportunity to congratulate you for the splendid stand you have taken upon the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

"Loyalty to women comes first with me, party affiliations second. I believe this is the point of view that all thoughtful women will take when they understand the situation fully.

"We appreciate the privilege of being able to vote, and we want all women to have that same privilege, and to have it soon."

Miss Emily Ross, the little flower girl, was rather timid when the time came for her to present Mrs. Hughes with a bouquet of purple, white and gold flowers; and it was pretty to see how quickly Mrs. Hughes banished the little girl's fears.

In planning the reception to Mr. Hughes throughout Nevada, Mr. Herbert Humphrey, national committeeman, appointed Mrs. Jennie Logan, chairman of the Woman's Party in Reno, to select eighteen women all over the state to co-operate with the state program committee.

Wyoming Women Take Leading Part in Welcoming Hughes

The statement the Republican candidate gave in Cheyenne on woman suffrage—and everywhere, in response to the eager anticipation of women, Mr. Hughes is emphasizing suffrage as a dominant political issue—was sweeter and warmer in tone than any previously made. Undoubtedly Mr. Hughes' intellectual belief in suffrage as a theory is turning into genuine enthusiasm in the face of the happy and secure results of woman suffrage in the western states.

Mr. Hughes said to three thousand people gathered at Frontier Park from all parts of the state on the evening of August 24:

"I had this afternoon a very generous reception accorded to me in this town. I met there scores of women, and I noted with great interest the pride that they took in the possession of the right to vote at elections. You have had it for so long in this state that you are thoroughly accustomed to it. And I think it was with pride that the womanhood of this state presented itself, knowing full well that it lost nothing of grace and charm or effectiveness in the finer duties of life because it was privileged, with men, to take part in bearing the responsibilities of government. (Applause.) You naturally desire that your sisters in other states shall have a similar privilege. I desire it also. (Applause.) I desire it because it seems to me the success of that movement is perfectly sure. We cannot examine conditions in this country and the strong power which this movement has already acquired without appreciating the fact that it is destined to succeed. I say that if it is to succeed let us make unnecessary an agitation that aids no one, that hurts our public life; but let us give the right to women which we men treasure as a privilege in a free country. (Applause.)

"And now that I know that women as well as men are interested in our great national housekeeping and desire proper standards of administration maintained, I propose that we together, with a fine sense of co-operation, with a sense of the dignity of public service, with an appreciation of the policies that are necessary to ensure our progress and prosperity, let us go ahead as Americans to the achievement of the greatness which is the ideal of our nation. And my fellow citizens, if I can serve you to that end, it will be the greatest pride of my life to have had a part in its attainment." (Applause and cheers.)

"The Least I Could Do," Says Hughes

After the evening meeting, Miss Margery Ross, national organizer for the Woman's Party, who had been invited to sit on the platform, thanked Mr. Hughes for his constant and cordial emphasis of the suffrage issue. "My friend," said Mr. Hughes, very kindly, "that is the least I could do for you courageous young women."

Before the meeting a reception, the most successful held in Cheyenne possibly in the history of the state, was given Mr. and Mrs. Hughes in the Plains Hotel.

"The tea room and ballroom of the Plains were beautifully decorated, and the place was thronged. Although the reception was announced as a 'ladies' affair,' the men declared their sentiments by appearing in force," says the Cheyenne *Ledger* (August 26), "and they were cordially welcomed."

Nearly all the women on the reception committee were members of the Woman's Party; among them were Mrs. A. W. Barber, chairman of the day, Mrs. John B. Kendrick, wife of Governor Kendrick, Mrs. H. P. Gates, Mrs. R. S. Forsyth, Mrs. R. N. LaFontaine, Mrs. J. M. Carey, Mrs. G. L. Strader, Mrs. G. E. Abbott, Mrs. G. A. Fox, Mrs. R. A. Morton, Mrs. H. S. Ridgly, Mrs. Cyrus Beard, Mrs. W. C. Kinkead, Mrs. E. W. Glafcke, and Miss Edith K. O. Clark.

The state chairman and vice-chairman of the Woman's Party, Mrs. Morton and Miss Clark, were members of the state reception committee. Never before in Wyoming has a woman's name appeared on such a committee, and they have voted since 1869.

At Laramie, Mrs. Hughes met at her own request some of the women who have been voting in Wyoming since suffrage was made a part of the fundamental laws of the state. The chairman of the Woman's Party in Laramie, Mrs. Melville C. Braun, and Dr. Grace Hebard, one of its distinguished members, made the arrangements for this meeting.

Miss Frances Smith, chairman of the Woman's Party in Rawlins, said, "Although the train arrived here at 8 a. m., of the thousand or more people assembled to greet Governor and Mrs. Hughes, almost four hundred were women."

"I am greatly interested," writes Miss Ross, "in the editorials of the *Ledger*, the Democratic newspaper in Cheyenne. The Democrats insist that we are of no importance, and yet twice last week they gave us the first editorial!"

Denver Women Thank Hughes for Stand on Suffrage

Wearing their regalia of purple, white and gold, members of the Woman's Party, headed by Dr. Margaret Long, participated in the reception to Mr. and Mrs. Hughes in Denver, in the Brown Palace Hotel on August 26.

"Mr. Hughes," said Dr. Long, as she shook hand with the candidate, "this delegation of the National Woman's Party has come to you to bid you welcome to Colorado and to express appreciation of your stand for human liberty in advocating national action in behalf of American women."

The Suffragist

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The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on December 7, by Senators Sutherland, Thomas and Thompson.

In the House, on December 6, by Representatives Mondell, Raker, Keating and Hayden.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported

In the Senate, January 8, the Sutherland Amendment, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1; by a favorable vote.

Present Status

In the Senate, on the calendar, awaiting action.

In the House, before the Judiciary Committee.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

Emergency Legislation

FOUR railroad brotherhoods have threatened to strike on Labor Day if their demands for better working conditions are not complied with. They declare that it is "up to Congress" to pass such legislation as will avert the menace of a general tie-up of the railroad system, to the industry of the entire United States.

Congress, with great practical common sense, realizes the importance of the situation, and is getting ready to enact a law which will meet the emergency.

The plan to adjourn in the first week of September has been summarily abandoned.

The President has suggested three bills to Congress; an eight-hour law for trainmen, a bill providing for compulsory arbitration of labor disputes; and a bill permitting government operation of railroads in case of military necessity.

The railroad men have agreed to abandon the strike if the President's eight-hour bill goes through "before next Saturday night."

The situation is extremely illuminating; and may well make the humble suffragist gasp.

Congress, we were told, *had* to adjourn on September 1, and therefore our poor bill providing self-government for women *could not* be voted on; yet Congress with a political emergency on its hands now submits to postponing the date of adjournment without a murmur of protest.

Moreover, Congress is obediently setting to work to pass, if possible, a federal eight-hour law before Saturday night. This from a Democratic Congress, which has protested in the name of states' rights against even fair consideration of national woman suffrage!

The pressure behind this legislation is commercial. But it is not only commercial; it is political as well.

We have come to the end of a legislative session in a presidential year; and the influence of the labor vote is at its highest point. Moreover, a general strike at this time would mean the defeat of the Democratic party, and it must be averted at all costs by the Democrats while they are in power. President Wilson, talking over the telephone last Monday night, was heard to say, in tones that actually trembled with anxiety, "If this strike goes through, I am ruined. The situation is serious," said the President in the plainest terms.

The incident illustrates with amazing clearness the relative political value of argument and pressure. No amount of argument would have got an eight-hour law through the present Congress. The pressure of the organized labor vote in a presidential year demands its passage "by next Saturday night," and will probably get it.

Women working for political freedom have already begun to drop argument and organize pressure. The more vigorously they do it, the sooner will come the day of victory.

The Power of an Organized Vote

ANOTHER point illustrated by the strike situation is the relative influence of an organized and unorganized vote.

One lone man in Washington, according to the Washington *Evening Star,* is attempting to tell the President that 1,500,000 or more railroad employees are unorganized, and that if laws are passed dealing with their interests these laws must cover their cases also;—and he is unable to get a hearing.

Robert T. Frazier, Jr., of Nashville, says the *Star* (August 30), who came to Washington three weeks ago to lay before President Wilson the petition of what he declares to be eighty per cent of the railroad employees, has failed to get a conference with the President up to the present date.

In a letter to the President he writes, in part:

"As a representative of eighty per cent of the railroad employees of the country, the men who at all times have been loyal to their companies and to their country, the men who are not now making any demands relative to hours of service or wages, but who stand to suffer loss only as a result of strike methods resorted to by the twenty per cent, the trainmen,—or as a result of the readjustment of wage scales by any methods wherein they are not represented,—I came to Washington three weeks ago, bringing with me petitions from my associates in the service of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, bearing 6,000 signatures.

"These have since been augmented by petitions from the employees of other roads to the number of 105,000 now in your hands, and between 100,000 and 200,000 more which I am advised are expected to be forwarded to you shortly.

"I have sought, and patiently awaited for these three weeks, an opportunity personally to present these our petitions as citizens of the republic to its first citizen; and it is with regret that I must now report to them that throughout this long period, given over almost entirely to the subject, you have not found it convenient to receive their representative."

The organized twenty per cent of the trainmen have the executive and legislative departments of the nation at their service; the unorganized eighty per cent cannot get five minutes time from the Chief Executive for the submission of their requests.

To the end of time outsiders will say to organized labor, "You do not represent labor," although plainly the organized labor vote possesses all the power, much or little, that labor has.

So they say to organized women voters, "You are not all the women voters!" *But these women possess all the power that women have!*

The organized group of any class never has included and never will include the whole class; but that it can be an effective group for the securing of great social and industrial changes, the whole history of civilization proves.

Nevada Civic League Joins Woman's Party

LAST week the Nevada Women's Civic League, containing two thousand members, joined the National Woman's Party.

The state executive committee of the Civic League affiliated itself with the Woman's Party by a unanimous vote, declaring that it desired to throw the voting strength of Nevada women on the side of the national enfranchisement of women and in support of the federal suffrage amendment.

The following telegram was sent to President Wilson: "The executive committee of the Nevada Women's Civic League, representing thousands of women voters throughout Nevada, decided today to affiliate with the National Woman's Party, in order to work more effectively for the national enfranchisement of women, which we feel is the paramount issue in national politics.

"We earnestly call upon you, as the President of this great republic, to stand for general democracy by urging Congress to submit the Susan B. Anthony amendment immediately to the legislatures of the states."

The meeting of the executive committee took place in Reno on August 23 at the state headquarters of the Nevada Women's Civic League. Mrs. M. S. Bonnifield, of Winnemucca, first vice-president of the League, presided.

In a state where political majorities are as small as in Nevada, this action of so important an association as the Nevada Women's Civic League, the only organized body of women in the state outside of the Woman's Party, is of immense political importance.

"Suffrage First" Luncheon in the Normal School, Santa Barbara, California

Southern California for Woman's Party

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, which went solidly for suffrage in 1911, is standing as strongly to-day for the freedom of women throughout the nation.

Los Angeles, San Diego and Santa Barbara were roused and kindled by the message of the Woman's Party, uniting in the service of democracy the women of the East and West.

In Los Angeles over a hundred women gathered at a luncheon on August 16, in the Hotel Clark.

Sara Bard Field made a brilliant speech, and the enthusiasm of the audience ran high. A local committee came together to carry on the Woman's Party election campaign, and more than a hundred dollars was pledged for the state work.

Mrs. Field, with Miss Doris Stevens and Miss Beulah Amidon, of North Dakota, a new and gifted young worker, held a wonderful meeting on August 17 at San Diego. Sara Field had been advertised by the exposition authorities; and a thousand people listened to her appeal in the glorious open-air theatre on the exposition grounds. Mrs. Laura Johns, presiding, paid a witty tribute to Miss Paul and the Woman's Party.

After the meeting, a reception was given Mrs. Field in the headquarters of the Woman's Board. "Hundred of women," said Mrs. Field, "manifested their ardent desire to help in the enfranchisement of the women of the nation; and at least a dozen men told me they would change their vote on this issue."

A telegram, demanding favorable action on the national suffrage amendment, was sent to the White House; and resolutions of the same tenor were passed unanimously by a strong Democratic audience.

Flying from San Diego, Mrs. Field spoke on August 18 in the open court of the Normal (graduate) School at Santa Barbara, and was immensely pleased with the fresh enthusiasm of the students.

A "Suffrage First" luncheon was held in the dining room of the Normal School on the following day. The place was crowded with women, representing the best thought in Santa Barbara. Many people were turned away. The luncheon was the largest ever held for any cause in the city.

From the great dining hall there is a beautiful view over valley and sea; that and the kindly, intimate spirit of the meeting—for the girls themselves served and had prepared the luncheon, and had studded the plain, long tables with purple, white and gold pansies—gave this earnest occasion a very delightful quality.

Dr. Ida Stambach, a leader in the California suffrage campaign, struck in her opening speech a high note, which was maintained throughout the meeting.

"I do not see how anyone dares oppose us with the states' rights' theory," she said. "This country has already paid too terrible a price for that doctrine. After the tragedy of the Civil War, it is a mockery to quote states' rights."

Miss Amidon spoke with a great deal of feeling on the waste of time, money, and energy required by the state-by-state method of enfranchisement. She has been through two unsuccessful state campaigns,—in North Dakota, her home state, and in New York. After making ninety-nine street speeches and traveling many thousands of miles in all sorts of conveyances without getting a vote, she was in a mood to speak with some bitterness of the recent impressive service by which Mr. Lane, as the President's special envoy, admitted a hundred and eight-six Sioux Indians to full voting citizenship in the State of North Dakota as the result of federal action. "Of course we don't grudge the Indians their vote; we are glad they have it," said Miss Amidon; "but it makes the women of North Dakota wish they could dress up in war paint and feathers and retire to a reservation. It seems the most effective method of calling our President's attention to the desirability of enfranchising American citizens through federal action."

Miss Doris Stevens and Mrs. Sara Bard Field spoke eloquently of the opportunity now before the women of the free states to secure justice for the women of America. A generous fund was received for campaign expenses.

The members of the Woman's Party at the luncheon adopted a constitution for an organized local branch. A nominating committee appointed by the chairman presented to the meeting the names of Dr. Ida Stambach for district chairman; Miss Mary Tracey, Mrs. Nell Miller, Miss Rhetta Garland, Mrs. F. A. Conant, Mrs. Harland Russell, Mrs. N. R. Hancock, and Dr. Lillian J. Martin, of Palo Alto, as members of the executive committee.

The organization of the counties of the eighth district is to commence at once. The women of Santa Barbara have suddenly realized, with the rest of the women voters, that they hold the balance of power in their hands; and they propose to use it.

Campaign Against Democratic Party

I NEVER heard that kind of suffrage speech before," said a well-known politician last week. "I had no idea women knew so much about politics."

And it is so evident that that is exactly what the fight for suffrage now is—just "politics,"—no longer an appeal of helpless women, but an organized campaign of voters.

"Women Talk Politics"

"Women talk politics on the campus," is the delightful caption given a newspaper account of a great rally of summer students at the University of Chicago last week. Miss Martin, chairman of the National Woman's Party, was the chief speaker on this occasion. The meting was held at the invitation of Miss Breckenridge, dean of the University; and Miss Martin's earnest appeal to the young women of her audience to vote for woman's enfranchisement made a deep impression on them.

Miss Martin spoke another night at a large Chicago open-air meeting held at Congress Avenue and Michigan Boulevard. Two well-known Senators, both Democrats, were seen in the crowd and, if their attention is any indication of the interest Democratic members have in the "single aim" of the National Woman's Party, they recognize the importance of keeping its activities in mind, for both of them stayed until the close of the meeting,—nearly two hours.

Friend of Susan B. Anthony Aids Work

One of the most interesting features of the Woman's Party campaign is the notable women who enlist in its work. Mrs. Mary Lewis, of Roseville, Illinois, was hostess at a most successful meeting held there recently. Mrs. Lewis is seventy-eight years old; she has been a life-long suffragist, was a friend of Susan B. Anthony and worked with and arranged meetings for Miss Anthony and Frances Willard in 1879 in Kansas. Mrs. Lewis says that the formation of the Woman's Party is the only way to secure national woman suffrage.

Mrs. Sara C. Grant, of Minnesota, has been the speaker at a great number of meetings in the fourteenth and fifteenth congressional districts of Illinois. She has been invited to speak on "The Woman's Party" at social, political and civic gatherings all over the state. Miss Grant says, "Everywhere I go this work receives interested and serious attention. Each day I feel a growing strength in the movement. My meeting at Carthage was not announced in any way and I am told that I had a much larger audience than many political candidates who have a band to attract the crowd. It is just the interest aroused by the new political party of women."

Miss Beulah Amidon

Who is Campaigning in California for the Woman's Party

Democratic Papers Refuse to Carry News

An amusing incident occurred in two small towns in Illinois. While the Republican papers carried announcements of the meetings addressed by the National Woman's Party speaker, the Democratic papers in the same town refused to print one line of it. Several days later Miss Grant came upon the same situation in the other town. She laughed when the editor of the leading Democratic paper told her that he could not carry National Woman's Party news and thanked him for so recognizing the danger it constituted to Democratic success in the fall elections. The editor "hemmed and hawed" nervously, but finally held out his hand for the material, saying he would use it; that the Democratic administration is not afraid of women voters.

"I wonder if he will," was Miss Grant's comment.

Miss Grant has held indoor meetings in the homes of leading suffragists, hotel meetings, mass meetings in parks, street meetings, factory meetings at the noon hour, and meetings at railway stations before taking trains. She has been asked to address many clubs and holiday gatherings. At every one of these, telegrams have been sent to the President, the chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House, which has the Anthony amendment in its charge, and to Mr. Vance McCormick, Democratic campaign manager, urging the Democratic party to ensure its immediate passage.

Ward Organizations in Chicago

While Miss Grant has been working in the southern part of the state, Mrs. Jessie Hardy MacKaye has been holding meetings in Chicago.

Each ward and each precinct of the city is organizing into strong units which will cooperate with the congressional district and the state organizations. Each organized unit has its chairman, committee of vice-chairmen, secretary, treasurer, just as the larger branches have.

Woman's Party Day

Mrs. MacKaye is planning a Congressional Union booth with continuous speaking at the Springfield fair which will take place September 15 to 21. This is the annual state fair and is attended by great throngs of people from all over the state. It is the custom at this fair to have two days set aside as political days—Republican day and Democratic day. This year the political days will be three in number—Democratic, Republican, and Woman's Party.

Miss Bertha Iles, a well-known artist of Chicago, is forming a committee of artists who will look after furnishing and beautifying the campaign headquarters of the Woman's Party.

The Women Are Speaking

"The Women are Speaking," is the title of an editorial from Colorado. And indeed Colorado women are not only speaking, they are making politicians hear them.

"A young woman whose eyes reflected the enthusiasm of a great cause," is the description given in a Colorado newspaper of Miss Rose Winslow.

Miss Winslow, Miss Elsie Hill, Miss Ella Riegel, and Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles have addressed great crowds on the subject of the Woman's Party throughout the state. Many of the newspapers of the town where a meeting is to be held announce the meeting and urge women to attend it.

Telegrams Pouring in upon Administration Leaders

All of the organization meetings and many of the mass meetings send telegrams to Washington urging action upon the suffrage amendment. Indeed the telegrams, letters, and resolutions bearing on this one question which are sent to administration leaders every day from both men and women in the equal suffrage states can hardly be estimated.

Idaho Greatly Interested in Federal Amendment

Last week organizations were effected in three counties of Idaho,—Canyon, Washington and Adams. Mrs D. W. McFadden, of Boise, chairman of the Ada County organization of the Woman's Party, is traveling over the state with Miss Jane Pincus, and is supplementing Miss Pincus' appeal for aid in the eastern women's battle for enfranchisement with a reminder of how the women of the East always responded to the call of the West when a state suffrage campaign was being fought out. "She finds an instant response," writes Miss Pincus. "Everywhere we find great interest in the federal amendment and scarcely any woman here believes suffrage can be won in any other way."

In Parma, a most interested group of Idaho women met to consider the situation and make plans to aid the work of the Woman's Party.

in the Suffrage States

Each one present signed a membership card and a committee was formed to work in the town and surrounding country. Another such committee was formed at Council.

News of the coming of Mrs. McFadden and Miss Pincus to New Meadows had gone ahead of them, and when they alighted at the station they were greeted by Mrs. A. B. Lucas, wife of a prominent newspaper man of the town. They were entertained at her home and spoke before a large gathering of women voters in the Episcopal Church in the evening. After the addresses the women promised to do everything in their power to help the Woman's Party campaign. They joined the party and formed a committee to carry on the work in New Meadows.

Mrs. A. C. Muhse is working in the northern part of the state and will rejoin Miss Pincus at Boise before the primaries.

Miss Beulah Amidon Aiding Work in California

"Staggering under six suitcases and handbags crammed with literature, and filled with enthusiasm for the cause, Miss Doris Stevens and Mrs. Sara Bard Field arrived in Los Angeles," says the *Morning Tribune* of August 16. Miss Beulah Amidon, daughter of Mrs. C. F. Amidon, chairman of the North Dakota branch of the Congressional Union, and Miss Hazel Hunkins, of Montana, are giving their time to the work of the Woman's Party in California.

Meetings in Utah

Meetings at the homes of Mrs. Lily C. Wolstenholme, Mrs. Margaret Zane Cherdron, and Mrs. E. M. Garnett, in Salt Lake City, have been addressed by Miss Emily K. Perry, on behalf of the Woman's Party.

Hughes Demonstration Planned

Fifty women voters of Kansas met and formed a branch of the National Woman's Party in Topeka, August 23.

The first public activity of the Topeka organization will be on September 1, at the Hughes meeting on the state house grounds, when the members will march to the grounds in a body wearing the purple, white and gold regalia of the Woman's Party and carrying banners.

Mr. Taggart, Democratic Congressman from the second district, in an effort to offset the effect that a rousing campaign against him on the suffrage measure would have, has sent a number of telegrams to Democratic women in Kansas saying that he did all he could for the bill last Congress.

Officers elected for the Topeka branch of the Woman's Party are: Mrs. A. H. Turner, president; Mrs. Viola Polly, Mrs. James Bostic, Mrs. Elizabeth Barr-Arthur, Mrs. W. E. Collins, vice-presidents; Mrs. J. D. McFarland, treasurer; Mrs. Anna Sells Marshall, secretary; Mrs. C. H. Morrison, auditor.

Mrs. Robert Treat Whitehouse

Chairman, Maine Congressional Union
Who Organized a "Suffrage Sail" for the Benefit of the Western Campaign Fund

Mrs. Samson Takes the Helm in Washington

Mrs. Otis Floyd Samson, of Seattle, has been appointed by the Washington committee of the Woman's Party to the office of chairman of the party in her state. Mrs. Samson assumes the office in the place of Mrs. Frances C. Axtell, resigned.

The resignation of Mrs. Axtell came at the request of the officers of the Woman's Party at the Colorado Springs Conference, where Mrs. Axtell informed them that she was a candidate for Congress on the Progressive ticket. Mrs. Axtell asked for her candidacy the support of the Woman's Party.

It was thought impossible to give Mrs. Axtell this support since the policy of the Congressional Union is to oppose Democratic candidates to Congress and to preserve a non-partisan attitude toward all other national parties.

Moreover, Mrs. Axtell is seeking and hopes to get Democratic support, as there is no Democratic candidate to Congress from her district. The combination of Democratic support with Woman's Party support of a Progressive candidate was, it was believed, quite unrelated to any sort of principle.

Apart entirely from the question of supporting Mrs. Axtell's candidacy, the officers of the Woman's Party felt it would be better for the chairman of the party not to be a candidate of another national party during this present campaign; and they suggested that she either resign from the Progressive ticket or from the chairmanship of the Woman's Party.

Mrs. Axtell felt that she could not in justice to the Progressives resign from their ticket, because it was too late for them to secure another candidate. She therefore agreed to resign from the chairmanship of the Woman's Party.

The Washington committee appointed Mrs. Samson their chairman at their first meeting; and the work in that state is going actively forward.

Non-suffrage States Helping

The non-suffrage states are doing everything possible to aid in the great campaign. Money is being raised and new members added to Congressional Union lists.

In Pontiac, Michigan, during a celebration of the centennial of the founding of the city, a beautiful tableau was staged on the steps of the court house.

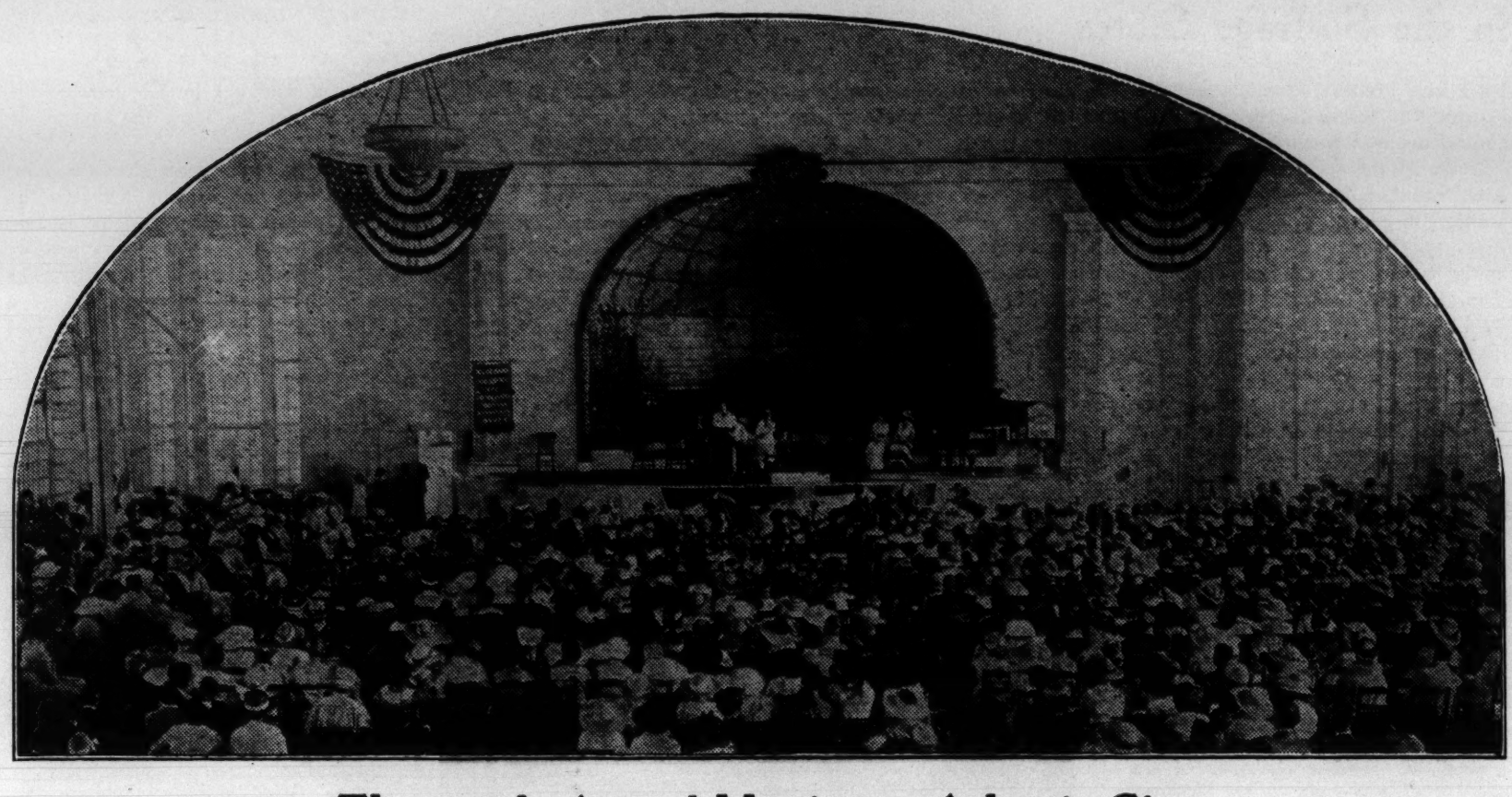
A "Congressional Union Sail" on Mrs. Guy P. Gaunett's yacht, Kestrel II, with Mrs. Robert Treat Whitehouse, chairman of the Maine branch of the Union, and Mrs. Gaunett, who is chairman of the third congressional district, as hostesses, proved most successful in bringing in new members, new subscribers to THE SUFFRAGIST, and generous contributions toward the expenses of the western campaign.

Five More Workers

The ranks of western workers were swelled by five this week. Miss Katherine Morey, of Massachusetts, Mrs. Edna S. Latimer, of Maryland, Mrs. W. D. Ascough, of Connecticut, Miss Maud Younger, of California, and Mrs. Randolph Keith Forrest, of Washington, D. C., are the new organizers and speakers, who will take part in what is now universally spoken of as the last battle of women for their political rights.

The Decisive Factor—The Woman's Vote

And as the two big parties line up for the real fight it becomes plainer every day that the decisive factor in the coming election will be the woman's vote. Both the old parties are bidding for it; both have women's bureaus for "corralling" it; and both are prepared to make a great many concessions to it. But the real strength will be concentrated in a "little party" all its own, consecrated to women, and determined to free women.



Thousands Attend Meeting at Atlantic City

"IT really was a triumph," writes Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins of the great meeting last Sunday afternoon on the Steel Pier, Atlantic City.

Two thousand people gathered in the Music Hall, irradiated with sunlight and bright with banners of purple, white and gold; a throng of youthful ushers in white directed the people, who streamed in from the crowded boardwalk.

Hon. Isaac Bacharach, Representative of the second congressional district of New Jersey, went for the first time uncompromisingly on record in favor of the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

Mrs. Hopkins, chairman of the New Jersey Congressional Union; Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, Miss Lucy Burns, and Mr. Allen McCurdy told of the Democratic record on the suffrage amendment, and urged women to assist in the campaign of the Woman's Party against national Democratic candidates in the equal suffrage states. Mrs. Howard P. Boyle, chairman of the second district, presided.

Representative Bacharach Comes Out for Federal Amendment

The political sensation of the day was Mr. Bacharach's declaration in favor of national woman suffrage.

"I have been informed," said Mr. Bacharach, "that this meeting is held under the auspices of the New Jersey chapter of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, whose particular mission in life is to look after the material welfare of the Susan B. Anthony constitutional amendment for woman suffrage. I am therefore rather suspicious that it was a carefully laid plot on the part of the committee to extend the invitation to me; and I feel very sure that my appearance here this afternoon would be most disappointing to a great number of you, were I to conclude my remarks without saying a word on the subject that is nearest and dearest to your hearts.

"At this time there is no political organization, no individual of prominence, nor, in fact, any person of a thinking mind, who is not in favor of woman suffrage as a principle and right. It is acknowledged in the platforms of the two dominant parties and it is also contained in the platforms of all lesser political parties. * * *

"I am very frank to acknowledge my belief in the principal of equal rights for our women.* * *

"As a member of Congress I am, perhaps, more fully concerned with the constitutional amendment phase of the question; and I assure you that I have given it careful and deliberate consideration since the resolution for this amendment first made its appearance in the sixty-fourth Congress, for I felt certain that sooner or later I would be called upon to vote on the question.

"Those who are opposed to the constitutional amendment universally seem to be of the opinion that this method is wrong because it infringes upon the rights of the individual states.

Federal Amendment No Infringement of States' Rights

"There can be no question as to the constitutionality of a federal amendment, because it is an amendment to the constitution itself (and the right to seek an amendment to the constitution is provided for in Article V of that famous document) and therefore it cannot possibly infringe upon states' rights. * * *

"The day when our mothers, our wives, our sweethearts and our sisters shall enjoy the right of suffrage equally with our fathers, husbands and brothers, is not far distant. It is bound to come. Our women are persistent in their demands that they shall be accorded full equality with our men; and to my mind there can be no doubt that the great Lincoln had them in mind when he spoke of 'government of the people, for the people, and by the people.' * * *

Suffrage the Paramount Issue

"I believe the question of woman suffrage is the paramount question that is before the American people today, and I am rather inclined to the opinion that the amendment to the constitution should be adopted by Congress, submitted to the states and by them ratified as promptly as the individual states may see fit; thus removing the subject forever from political discussion."

Mr. Allen McCurdy roused the meeting to a great height by a speech of extraordinary power and eloquence; and Mrs. Boissevain pleaded for women's right as human beings to share in the decisions affecting the nation's life.

The meeting was organized by Mrs. W. T. Burch, of Washington, D. C., circulation chairman of THE SUFFRAGIST, who is spending the summer in New Jersey; and Miss Minnie D. Abbott, secretary of the Atlantic County branch. The work could not have been better done. "Everyone in Atlantic City is talking of this meeting," said Mr. McCurdy, who went to the place a day ahead.

For the past ten days, parlor and street meetings have been held at Atlantic City; Mrs. Mary Smith, of Atlantic City, and Miss Esther Holmes, of Riverton, were the speakers. Mrs. Burch addressed a crowd of three hundred in the Music Hall on Saturday.

Miss Caroline Barnes Wilson, chairman of the Cumberland County branch, and Miss Caroline Katzenstein, of Philadelphia, attended the mass meeting on Sunday.

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Treasurer's Report

Treasurer: Miss Joy L. Webster
Assistant Treasurer: Miss Gertrude L. Crocker
Bank of Deposit: American Security and Trust Co.

Contributions toward $200,000 Fund for Securing the Passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment

List of Contributions from August 21 through August 28, 1916

Contributions made to National Headquarters:

Mrs. Edna Story Latimer.	$100.00
Anonymous.	25.00
Miss Elizabeth Smith	2.00
Miss Josephine C. Locke	25.00
Mrs. Lena K. Brown	25.00
Miss Genevieve Allen	5.00
Mr. John Hyde Braly	10.00
Mr. Franklin Booth	5.00
Mrs. Caroline Bond	1.00
Mrs. F. E. Schaad	1.00
Mrs. H. Johnston	1.00
Connecticut Branch Congressional Union	50.00
Dr. S. C. Norman	1.00
Iowa Branch Congressional Union	2.00
Mrs. Gilson Gardner	8.00
Mrs. W. T. Dixon	20.00
Mrs. W. F. Meredith	10.00
Mrs. J. S. Gibbs	15.00
Miss Rebecca Ernst	10.00
Through the Connecticut Branch:	
Senator George P. McLean	100.00
Mrs. J. Girvin Peters	1.00
Judge Jesse B. Northcutt	5.00
Mrs. S. T. M. Low	5.00
Miss Edith C. Low	5.00
Dr. Belle Reynolds	1.00
Miss F. E Harsh	1.00
Mrs. Ruth A. Crapo	5.00
Mrs. H. A. Grant	50.00
Miss M. T. Oliver	1.00
Sale of tickets	35.00
Membership fees	26.75
Collection	144.72
Per Mrs. Kent's Committee:	
Miss Eleanor Lawlor.	5.00
Mrs. W. T. Burch	10.00
Total	711.47
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	146,770.92

National Headquarters Receipts:

Total collected by National Headquarters through August 28, 1916	$147,482.39

Contributions made to Colorado Headquarters:

Mrs. Jeannette R. Pease	1.00
Mrs. J. C. Davis	5.00
Miss Cecilie Jacobeit	1.00
Mrs. Myrta W. Morrison.	5.00
Mr. John R. E. Sumner.	1.00
Mrs. Mary B. Glynn	1.00
Mrs. S. M. Perry	1.00
Mrs. R. N. Seney	2.00
Mrs. Josephine Hamp	25.00
Mrs. S. R. Ashley	10.00
Mrs. Clara M. Wight	10.00
Mr. Francis E. Baker	10.00
Mrs. Berne Hopkins	25.00
Mrs. Anna Pitzer (collected)	14.00
Mrs. Verner Reed	25.00
Dr. Margaret Long	26.00
Miss M. S. Mack	1.00
Mrs. J. H. Coe	3.00
Mrs. E. Tolman	1.00
Collection	6.89

Contributions made to Utah Headquarters:

Mrs. A. R. Barnes	5.00
Mrs. David Mattson	2.00
Mrs. Don R. Coray	2.50
Mrs. Celia Reinhardt	5.00
Business Woman's Club	5.00

Contributions made to Illinois Headquarters:

Miss Frances Frothingham	27.18
Miss Lydia M. Schmidt	5.00
Mrs. Alna Taylor	.25
Miss Jean Masson	.25
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Contributions made to Massachusetts Headquarters:

Miss Anna Murdock	7.00
Miss Mary Ware Allen	5.00
Mrs. Julia A. Slade	5.00
Mrs. Elizabeth Edwards	25.00
Miss Katharine Morey	4.00
Miss Louise Murdock	2.00
Mrs. Gertrude B. Newell	7.00
Mrs. Kate W. Townsend	2.00
Miss Tina Von Arnim	2.00
Miss Margarette Krebs	9.00
Miss Bridget Sullivan	.50
Mrs. E. Perkins	.50
Mrs. Horace L. Bearse	2.00
Miss Emma Baxter	12.00
Miss L. J. C. Daniels	2.00
Miss Dorothy S. Ficken	6.00
Mrs. Gorham Fuller	2.00
Mrs. Lilah B. Gray	2.00
Mr. Thomas Gray, Jr.	1.00
Mrs. Olive H. Hasbrouck.	5.00
Mr. R. D. Hasbrouck	2.00
Miss Grace Henshaw	10.00
Mrs. Edward Lanning	1.00
Miss Leonid Leonard	1.00
Mrs. Agnes H. Morey	2.00
Mr. Walter G. Morey	2.00
Mrs. Elizabeth Foster	2.00
A Friend	5.00
Mrs. Alfred Winsor	15.00
Miss Eleanor M. Ruggles.	5.00
Miss Marion Devron	3.00
Mrs. Calvin Austin	2.00
Mrs. Mark Hollingsworth	2.00
Total	382.42
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	16,284.52

Branch Receipts:

Total collected by the Branches through August 28, 1916	16,666.94
Grand Total	$164,149.33

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Mrs. Elizabeth Colt	2
Mrs. Nancy Ashton Furst	5
Miss Emma F. Baxter	4
Mrs. Sally H. Burch	3
Miss Margaretta Schuyler	1
Miss Florence M. Harmon	4
Mrs. Florence Brooks Whitehouse	10
New Jersey Franch, Congressional Union	1
Miss Ethel Ferry	1
Mrs. M. B. Mead	2
Miss Clara Louise Rowe	3
Miss Vivian Pierce	2
Miss Mary P. Olmstead	1
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont	1
Mrs. Jessie Hardy Mackaye	4
Miss Frances Frothingham	2
Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore	3
Miss Margery Gibson Ross	1
Miss Katharine R. Fisher	1
Miss S. Ada Flatman	1
Miss Alice B. Henkle	1
Miss Doris Stevens	1
Miss Emilie Cover	2
Miss Helen S. Hefferman	1
Miss Marie Schmidt	1
Miss Celia Williams	1
Miss Cornelia Wyse	1
Total	61
Previously acknowledged in "THE SUFFRAGIST"	3,615
Total through August 26, secured by members	3,676

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